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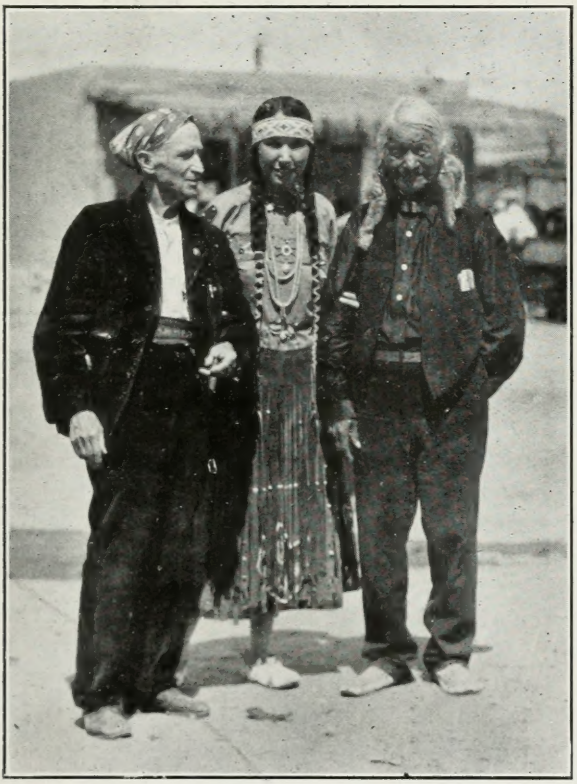

DR. C. F. LUMMIS, TSIANINA AND SANTIAGO NARANJO

PISIDIAN ANTIOCH

Vividly, Dr. David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, vice-president of the Archaeological Institute of America, described to a large and distinguished audience, his excavation of Pisidian Antioch. Dr. Robinson, on his way home to Baltimore from the Pacific Coast, arrived in Santa Fe on Saturday, November 27 and left on Monday evening, November 29, after visiting the recent excavations by the School of American Research of a community house in the talus on the south slope of Puye on the Pajarito Plateau, and also viewing the work of Dr. A. V. Kidder at Pecos and the nearby pre-Pecos community house. It was his second visit to Santa Fe and he was greeted enthusiastically by friends he had made as long ago as 1911.

The speaker introduced his subject with gratful reference to the donor of a fund of $100,000 to the University of Michigan, placed at the disposition of Dr. Kelsey and out of which the expenses of the expedition to Pisidian Antoich were met. Difficulties at Constantinople in the way of obtaining necessary permits, were overcome with the aid of Sir William Ramsey, to whose interest Dr. Robinson in part ascribed the success of the undertaking. After brief stay in Smyrna and visit to Angora, Dr. Robinson and party made their way to the site of Antioch and almost from

the very moment that the earth was touched by the spade began to uncover most interesting architectural remains, monuments, inscriptions and artifacts, many of which threw not only light on the history of Antioch shortly after the beginning of the Christian era but also on Roman customs and law. While on other sites, archaeologists as a rule are satisfied with one or two thrills of discovery in a season, the Antioch site was so rich that there were thrills daily. Inscriptions, sometimes deciphered with difficulty, yielded unexpected rewards in solving moot points. Not the least of the triumphs was the laying bare of the foundations and the mosaic floor of what seems to have been the first cathedral built by Christians. Dr. Robinson took occasion to refer to the sojourn of St. Paul in Antioch and to relate his discoveries with the text of the New Testament. Incidentally, with many flashes of humor and wit, he reviewed present conditions of life and government under Kemal Pasha. The lantern slides aided in presenting graphically the methods and character of the work as well as of the finds and ruins of the splendid city, one of the most magnificent in Asia Minor. Dr. Robinson held the closest attention of his audience for more than an hour. A reception in honor of the visitor, given by the Womans Museum Board, followed. Judge John R. McFie presided over the meeting and introduced the speaker.

UNDEFORMED PREHISTORIC SKULLS FROM THE SOUTHWEST[1]

INTRODUCTION

The work of the archaeologists in the American southwest is more and more becoming truly scientific and being conducted in a systematic manner, at least in a few districts. Hence we may look forward to satisfactory answers perhaps soon forthcoming in regard to culture characteristics, sequence, relations and origins.

But the task of the physical anthropologist is lagging far behind. The work has been sporadic, unsystematic and, as a result we know little about the ethnic characters, relations and possible origins of the prehistoric populations of the southwest.

Archaeology recognizes now two main cultures; the older is that of the so-called Basket Makers, the more recent belongs to the Pueblo Cliff Dwellers. The latter were brachycephalic people with heads artificially deformed posteriorly. The former had undeformed long skulls. But until now practically nothing has been published con-

1. Address read before Section H—Anthropology— American Association for the Advancement of Science, Kansas City, December, 1925.

cerning them. In the past year I studied and measured all such crania as I could obtain. This is a very short résumé of my work in this line.

Material Studied

The following constitutes the basis of my study and conclusions:

(1) From Colorado: one female from Piedra (Archuleta Co.); one female skull from La Boca (La Plata Co.); four female crania, more or less complete, and one fragment from La Plata Valley.

(2) From New Mexico: one female from near Rosa (Rio Arriba Co.) and fragments.

(3) From Arizona: three males and one female from Cañon del Muerto. Besides these, which I measured personally, I obtained, through the kindness of Dr. Hooton, of Harvard, pictures and measurements of four males and three females from the Marsh Pass district of Arizona. Also the principal measurements and indices of seventeen males and three females from Coahuila, Old Mexico; and finally 178 males and 137 females from Santa Barbara Islands, California, previously measured by Lucien Carr.

Dr. Hooton himself recognized the similarity existing between the Arizona skulls he studied and the Coahuila crania as well as the California skulls. I extended the resemblance to all those I

measured. I have thus a sufficiently large series of diversified origin to be able to draw some conclusions as to general type and later, perhaps, to establish the local variations or diversities of the main type.

General Characters of the Skulls of Basket-Maker Type

In norma verticalis the skull is generally ovoid and tending to a pentagonal shape with often a narrow, pointed and protuberant occipital. The most dolichocephalic are the females from La Plata, with 71.62 as horizontal index. The average for both sexes of the southwest is 75.72 and for Coahuila 75.11. The Santa Barbara skulls are slightly broader, with 76.73.

The most hypsicephalic crania are again the La Plata females, averaging 107.29, as height-breadth index. The others from Colorado are also above 100, the average for the whole southwest being 98.52 and for the Coahuila series, 94.59. Many of the southwest skulls are clearly scaphoid.

In norma occipitalis most of these skulls present a pentagonal shape with prominent parietal tuberosities, especially in females, and the parietals vertical or nearly so. The occipital crest and inion are often well developed.

In norma frontalis they display a forehead many times narrow, especially in females, some-

what low and slanting, with frontal bosses close together and not very visible. The nasal depression is seldom well marked. The superciliary arches are at times fairly prominent, at least on the first third from the glabella. The orbits are large and squarish as can be seen by the orbital index of Colorado females from 90.29 to 94.45 and for the Sta Barbara series averaging 92.39, truly megaseme, while the average for the Arizona index is 85 and 86.43 for Coahuila, thus showing a difference between the two groups. The nasal index is also interesting with the hyperplatyrrhine skulls from Piedra, 65.16, and a fragment from New Mexico, 65.21. The others from Colorado and New Mexico are also platyrrhine, 53.7 to 56; those from Arizona a little less so, 51.47 to 52.92; the Coahuila crania with 49.68 and Sta Barbara 48.39, being mesorrhine. The nasal aperture is broader and bridge lower in females. The lower borders are usually smooth and even indistinct.

The total facial index of only eight skulls from the southwest could be measured; it averages 85.79, near the lower limit of mesoprosopy. The upper facial index is known for a much larger number. It varies from 48.49 for females from Cañon del Muerto and 48.51 from Piedra, Chamaeprosope, to an average of 52.17 for the whole southwest, 52.45 for Sta Barbara and 55.02 for

Coahuila; the females with shorter faces than the males in all series.

The palate is in all the specimens I have seen U-shaped, short and broad, the extreme cases being those from La Boca 128 and Rosa 128.84. The average maxillary index for the southwest is 120.48 and for Coahuila 119.69. The gnathic index, higher for the females of all series, is 97.36 as general average for the southwest and almost the same, 97.10, for Coahuila and slightly larger for California, 99. There is alveolar prognathism especially visible in Colorado skulls.

The largest skulls are the males from Cañon del Muerto, averaging 1,503 ccm. For the whole southwest I found 1,410 for males and 1,255 for females, the Sta Barbara crania being smaller, respectively, 1,372 and 1,248, and the Coahuila showing less sexual difference, 1,393 and 1,338. The general average for 200 males is 1,374 and for 150 females 1,250, showing then a small capacity.

Distribution of Type

As already seen this cranial type has been found in southwest Colorado, northwest New Mexico and northern Arizona. I have no doubt that the skeletons discovered with archaeological remains of Basket-Maker culture in Utah belong to this type, as their artifacts, according to Dr. A. V. Kidder, are of the same kind as and probably

contemporary with the culture of the Arizona sites. Then this physical type would have occupied the whole San Juan basin and territory west of the Colorado River for some two thousand years B. C. The Coahuila remains constitute the Mexican district and the Californian district is represented by the large series from Santa Barbara Islands and opposite coast as well as the Pericue of Lower California reported by Ten Kate. A northeastern group would be constituted by many prehistoric skulls of the same type belonging to Algonkian, Iroquois and Erie Indians, and some mounds of the Ohio and Tennessee, according to Dr. R. Dixon. But I have no direct knowledge of these crania.

In South America, according to the anthropological literature in various languages, we see three groups. The western group in Ecuador, Paltacalo (Dr. Rivet), Punin calvarium (Sullivan and Hellman), and in Colombia (Dr. Verneau). The southern group, islands and southern coast of Chile, Tierra del Fuego, and Tehuelche of Patagonia (Dr. Verneau). The eastern group in Brazil, coast and highland, the Lagoa Santa race.

All have many common characteristics. Their variations may be due to local adaptation or crossing with neighboring tribes.

Interpretation of Distribution

All these prehistoric remains have been found either along marginal zones (coasts or islands) or in places of refuge (islands, rocky coast, deserts or very cold climate). This seems an evidence of antiquity and of having been pushed aside and away as by a central drive from newer and stronger tribes splitting an early population into small groups, isolating them, reducing them to live in less favorable districts and at the periphery of the country.

Possible Kinship with Populations outside of America

After a comparison of cranial measurements, proportions and characteristics of skull, it seems more and more acceptable to believe that this type of prehistoric Indians is resembling, and even is possibly related to, populations scattered in Oceania between Australia and New Caledonia in the southwest, New Guinea and New Britain in the northwest and as far east as Hawaii and Easter Island. Ten Kate, Rivet, Sullivan and other anthropologists speak of Polynesians and Melanesians; Verneau and a few others favor the Papuans.

Recent investigations by Dr. Rivet, of Paris, seem to establish a relation between Australian and Polynesian languages on the one hand and on

the other the Tson dialect of the Tehuelche of Patagonia and the Hoka of California. Linguistic and anthropological considerations appear then to point out in the same direction.

The center of origin and dispersion of these people, their respective routes of migration, the time of their arrival in America and other highly interesting problems must remain unanswered questions, at least for the present.

E. B. RENAUD

DENVER, COLORADO

PERSONAL MENTION

ON EASTERN LECTURE TOUR

Assistant Director Lansing Bloom left on November 30, on a two months lecture tour to the societies of the Archaeological Institute in the Middle West, the Atlantic Coast and Canada. The topic of his lecture will be "The Indian and the Spaniard in the Southwest." His first lecture date was Des Moines, Iowa. At the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in Boston, the last week in December, he will read an illustrated paper on "Jemez."

COUNSELLORS TO BOSTON

The Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological

EL PALACIO

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

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Institute will be well represented at the Boston meeting of the Institute. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Judge O. L. Phillips, and Hon. Frank Sprinegr, are ex-officio counsellors, and Assistant Director Lansing Bloom and Miss Constance Walter, were designated as the two additional counsellors to which the Society is entitled. Mrs. Hewett will also be an attendant of the Institute meeting.

IT IS WRITTEN

CHRISTMAS POETRY

John Gould Fletcher leads off the Christmas number of "Poetry" with an epic: " The Un-

known God" which might have won praise even from Walt Whitman. It is a superb litany, a confession of faith, a cosmic dream, that should have a place in future anthologies. Agnes Lee contribut's a quaint Christmas ballad, "The Glove Worker," a dream of "good Saint Anne," the grandmother of Jesus. "Judas Meditates about the Christ," is a powerful poem by Gladys Oaks. Otys Sanders of Dallas, Texas, presents a number of short poems under the title "Far Countries," that are original and daring in their imagery.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES

Prize Awards at Chicago

At the fifty-seventh annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture at the Chicago Art Institute, 217 paintings, of which 54 were portrait or figure paintings, were hung, and 63 pieces of sculpture were shown. The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal carrying with it $1500, was awarded to "The Player" by George Luks; the medal carrying with it $1000 went to Charles Hopkinson for his "Family Group;" the Potter Palmer gold medal, with $1000, was won by "The Nude" of Eugene Speicher; the Mrs. Keith Spalding prize of $1000 went to "Mask of Nubian Girl" by Benjamin T. Kurtz; the Norman

Wait Harris silver medal with $300 was awarded to "Bohemienne" by Clifford Adams; the Norman Wait Harris bronze medal and $300 was awarded to "Nude" by John Norton; the Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody prize of $200 went to "Lumberville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania," by Clarence R. Johnson; the William M. R. French memorial gold medal was given to a work in sculpture, "Romanza," by John David Brein; honorable mentions were given to "Summertime in the Catskills" by Carl Wuermer; "Bridge FOUR
Pier" by Robert G. Ryland; "Paper Flowers" by Ivan L. Albright, and "Still Life," by Kenneth Bates.

MUSIC IN NEW MEXICO

First European Music Teacher

"The first European music teacher and the first organ ever seen north of the Rio Grande were to be found in New Mexico." So writes Lota M. Spell of the University of Texas, in the forthcoming number of The New Mexico Historical Review. Her theme is "Music Teaching in New Mexico in the 17th Century. —The Beginnings of Music Education in the United States. . ." "Although historians of American music have

unanimously proclaimed Boston as the cradle of American music and music education, such statements have been made only through ignorance of facts establish by existing Spanish historical documents which give the honor to New Mexico." Tracing the beginnings of musical instruction to the music school established in Mexico City by 1527 by Pedro de Gante, the writer tells of the band of friars supplied with bells and musical instruments who accompanied Oñate, and it was Cristobal de Quinones, who came with Oñate between 1598 and 1604, who was the first music teacher in what is now the United States. He installed an organ in the church at San Felipe so that at the "time that Jamestown was founded, and thirteen years before the Pilgrims set foot on the Massachusetts coast, New Mexico could not only boast of a music teacher but was in possession of an organ." It is an intensely interesting story that follows, all authenticated, telling of "schools of reading and writing, singing and playing all instruments" reported by Fray Alonso Benavides in his Memorial to the King of Spain in 1630. Juan Prado states that "the Indians were taught to sing with such success that it was indeed marvelous to find so many bands of musicians to sing with the organ."

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Section of Anthropology

The American Anthropological Association, the American Folk Lore Society and Section H, that of Anthropology, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meet at Philadelphia, December 28 to 30. The American Historical Society has its annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y., the same week.

SANTA FE AND TAOS ARTISTS

Baumann Exhibit at Washington, D. C.

Gustave Baumann, the Santa Fe artist, is given high praise in The Washington Post, whose critic writes: "An exhibition blazing with color," describes the display at the Smithsonian of wood block prints by Gustave Baumann which started the season at the national capital. "It is impossible to escape them, so insistent are they. And on close examination the prints become more and more interesting, for they lead us afield to the brilliance of the New Mexico autumns and the quaint customs and rites of the Indians. Mr. Baumann has made the wood block print a thing

of beauty and flexibility," continues Miss Ada Rainey the Post critic, "an art medium that is well adapted to give charm and color to the interior of the modern house."

Exhibit by Mrs. Morris

Friend of Florence Morris of Roswell were delighted with the four canvases in oil which she hung in the Museum galleries for a brief exhibit. The influence of her European masters during her sojourn abroad is evident. In the portrait of a child she achieves a verisimilitude and poise that should make Mrs. Morris sought as a portrait painter. In her painting of an Indian papoose she is less happy, perhaps, because European influence negatives contact with the Southwest and its life. Her two landscapes, or rather seascapes, limn vividly the charm of southern Europe, its lakes and castles.

Eastern Prize Awards

O. E. Berninghaus of the Taos Society of Artists was awarded the Altman prize of $500 for his "A Taos Hunter," and Walter Ufer who had received the second Altman prize at the spring exhibition, was given the Isidor gold medal for his painting, "A Discussion." E. L. Blumenschein, also of the Taos Society received a gold

medal at the Sesquicentennial art exhibition, Philadephia. Theodore Van Soelen of the Santa Fe group, was also awarded a medal at the Sesquicentennial.

A CORRECTION

Box 1, Tesuque, N. M., Nov. 28 '26

Two sad bungles in the little quotations from me in El Palacio of Nov. 1, 1926. The 4th and 5th lines seem to have been omitted. The reading should be:

. . . "that region which I christened, 40 years ago, by the name it bears today — The Southwest."

Inscription Rock is not a "region," exactly; nor did I christen it so. I did first call it "The Stone Autograph Album."

Also, p. 234, my book "Mesa, Cañon & Pueblo" was published not in "1895" but in 1925.

Sincerely Yours
CHAS. F. LUMMIS

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

TOLEDO MUSEUM BEQUEST

The bequest of Edward Libbey to the Toledo

Museum of Art is estimated to amount to $8,000,000, which doubles the amount given by him to that institution. The first $8,000,000 had been secured from Mr. Libbey, by George W. Stevens, the museum director, a former newspaper man whose keen interest in art made him the friend of Mr. Libbey. Mr. Stevens, recognized as one of the most resourceful and successful museum directors in the United States, died on October 29.

Rochester Museum Addition

On November 9, the $350,000 addition to the Memorial Art Gallery at Rochester, N. Y., was opened to the public. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Sibley Watson, who gave the original building in memory of their son. The museum is now doubled in size, with four large galleries centering about a fountain court, where winter concerts will be held.

IN THE FIELD

Plans for the Mimbres

Excavations in the Mimbres field are to be resumed in spring by Wesley Bradfield, at present in charge of the San Diego Museum, but still

on the staff of the School of American Research. The San Diego Museum has just completed, so he writes, a new catalogue thoroughly describing as well as numbering practically every specimen belonging to it. The installation of exhibits has been completely revised in two large exhibition rooms. The exhibits have been rearranged in groups and in detail so as to serve as illustrative outlines of stories now in course of preparation for use by the teachers of the city schools and the museum assistants. The urgent demand for a comprehensive exhibit and story of the Indians of San Diego county has been met by a rearrangement of material on hand, the addition of loan exhibits and the purchase of additional material. A collection of basket making material from as many groups of Indians as possible is quite complete and covers the San Diego, Piute, Hopi, Hoopa and five or six other Indian groups. A committee of seven principals and teachers of the San Diego city schools are working out a program with the Museum for making it of the utmost use to the pupils. Mr. Bradfield is completing his report on the Mimbres excavations he conducted the past two years and this will be published by the School of American Research.